

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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STATE PRINTER,
At THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
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FRANKLIN GORIN. A. M. GAZLAY.
GORIN & GAZLAY,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

REFERENCES.
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[June 17, 1857—46.]
JOHN FLOURNOY,
Attorney at Law, Notary Public,
DEVOTES HIMSELF TO THE
COMMERCIAL & ADMIRALTY PRACTICE,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
[COLLECTIONS in all parts of Missouri and Illinois—tended to, prompt remittances made, correspondence solicited, and information cheerfully given.
REFERS, BY PERMISSION, TO
THEOPH. PARSONS, L. D., Professor of Law, Cambridge, Mass.
KENNEDY & BROTHER, Merchants, St. Louis.
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HON. JOSEPH F. RYAN, Judge Supreme Court of Mo.
HAYMOND, CROW & CO., Merchants, St. Louis.
BOCKNER, HALL & CO., Merchants, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Sept. 9, 1857—13.]

FRANK BEDFORD,
Attorney at Law,
VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY.
Dec. 1, 1856—14.

ROBT J. BRECKINRIDGE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
LEXINGTON, KY.
OFFICE on Short Street between Limestone and Upper streets. [May 23, 1856—14.]

THOMAS A. MARSHALL
HAVING removed to Frankfort and resumed the practice of law, will attend punctually to such cases as may be entrusted to him in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and to such engagements as he may make in other Courts or in the practice of law. He will also give opinions and advice in writing, upon cases stated in writing, or on records presented to him. He will promptly attend to all accounts relating to the business above described, and may at all times, except when absent on business, be found in Frankfort.
March 30, 1857—14.

WALL & FINNELL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
COVINGTON, KY.
OFFICE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE SOUTH END CITY HALL. W. & F. practice in the Courts of Kenton, Campbell, Grant, Boone, and Nicholas, and the Circuit Appeals, at Frankfort.
May 5, 1858—44.

T. N. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.
WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. His office is at the residence, near P. Wright's, entrance on Washington street. Frankfort, Feb. 26, 1849, 753—44.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door to Morris's Telegraph Office.
WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties.
Oct. 26, 1853.

GEORGE W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
OFFICE removed to East side of St. Clair street, over the Telegraph Office. Will practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties.
Dec. 7, 1850—44.

M. D. & W. H. M'HENRY,
ATTORNEYS AND LAND AGENTS,
DES MOINES, IOWA.
PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk county, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the United States District Court.
They have also established a General Agency for the transaction of all manner of business connected with Land Titles.
They will enter Lands, investigate Titles, buy and sell lands, and invest money on the best terms and on the best securities.
They will enter Lands in Kansas and Nebraska Territories, at an amount sufficient to justify a visit to that country is offered.
The Senior partner having been engaged extensively in the business of the law in the Courts of Kentucky for nearly thirty years, and the Junior having been engaged in the land business in Iowa for eight years past, during which time he has made actual survey of a large portion of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident they will be able to render a satisfactory account of all business entrusted to them.
They will enter Lands with Land Warrants or Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land in Iowa, and make investments in the State of Iowa. Persons wishing to settle in the State can find desirable farms and city property for sale, by calling on them at their office in Sherman's Building, corner of Third Street and Court Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.
March 11, 1857—44.

J. W. McCLUNG.
(Formerly of Kentucky.)
Attorney at Law & Real Estate Broker,
3d Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.
WILL loan money for capitalists at 24 to 36 per cent upon real estate worth double the loan. (Minnesota has no usury law) and make investments in city or country property to the best advantage.
The best Kentucky references given if required. Correspondence solicited.
Jan. 7, 1857—44.

S. D. MORRIS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice in all the co. ts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business confided to him will meet with prompt attention.
Office on St. Clair street in the new building next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G. W. Craddock's office.
Feb. 20, 1857—waxby.

MOREHEAD & BROWN,
Partners in the
PRACTICE OF LAW,
WILL attend to all business confided to them in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and other Courts which hold their sessions at Frankfort, Ky. One of them may always be found at their office, to give counsel or transact business. Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1852—by.

JOHN M. HARLAN.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair Street, with J. & W. L. Harlan.
REFER TO
HON. J. J. CRITTENDEN, Gov. of Ky., Frankfort, Ky.
HON. JAMES HARLAN, Taylor, Turner & Co., Bankers, Lexington, Ky.
G. L. HARRISON & Co., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.
W. TANNER, Louisville, Ky.
July 23, 1853—by.

MORTON & GRISWOLD.
Booksellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job Printers, Main street, Louisville, Ky.
HAY constantly on hand a complete assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every description, quality, and price.
Also, a large and complete stock of Stationery supplied at a small advance on cost. Wholesale Retail.
April, 1845—651—by.

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of Debts for non-residents in any part of the State.
Always at home, every communication will have his attention on the same day received, and will be promptly answered, and thus his clients kept always advised of their affairs. And having determined to have all his briefs and arguments in the Court of Appeals printed, and copies furnished to his clients and counsel in the lower courts, all concerned will be fully informed how his duty has been performed.
He will, as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of Deeds, and other writings to be used or recorded in other States, and as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, &c.
Office, "Old Bank," opposite the Mansion House Frankfort, Nov. 19, 1856—by.

B. & J. MONROE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of Debts for non-residents in any part of the State.
Always at home, every communication will have his attention on the same day received, and will be promptly answered, and thus his clients kept always advised of their affairs. And having determined to have all his briefs and arguments in the Court of Appeals printed, and copies furnished to his clients and counsel in the lower courts, all concerned will be fully informed how his duty has been performed.
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Office, "Old Bank," opposite the Mansion House Frankfort, Nov. 19, 1856—by.

J. H. KINKHEAD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
GALLATIN, MISSOURI.
WILL practice in the Circuit and other Courts of Deeds, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
Office on St. Clair Street in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1857—44.

ED. KEENON. JNO. N. CRUTCHER
KEENON & CRUTCHER,
HAVING PURCHASED THE STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,
Books & Stationery,
OF H. EVANS, also that of MORRIS & HAMPTON,
will continue to carry on the above business, at the old stand of H. EVANS, on Main street, where, by strict attention to business, they hope to merit as well as receive a liberal share of public patronage.
March 12.

N. D. SMITH. C. O. SMITH
N. D. SMITH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALCOHOL,
COGNAC AND PURE SPIRITS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Nos. 16 & 18, West side Second St., bet. Main & Market
August 26, 1857—17.

GEO. W. OWEN. W. OWEN
GWIN & OWEN,
Dealers in Hardware and Cutlery,
STORE IN HANNA'S NEW BUILDING,
MAIN STREET,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
Jan. 30, 1857—44.

Utica Lime!
20 BARRELS UTICA LIME JUST RECEIVED AND
April 5, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

LOUISVILLE AGRICULTURAL WORKS.
We are now Manufacturing for the
HARVEST OF 1858,
1000
Kentucky Harvesters,
THE BEST
COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER
NOW IN USE.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS WILL BE SENT FREE OF POSTAGE ON APPLICATION BY MAIL OR OTHERWISE.
Orders and correspondence promptly attended to.
Farmers visiting the city are respectfully invited to call at our manufactory, corner Ninth and Jefferson streets.
MILLER, WINGATE & CO.
March 23—wst.
A Yeoman copy four times weekly and charge Commonwealth.

TO THE PUBLIC.
WHEELER & WILSON
MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S
IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES!

WE would respectfully invite the Ladies of Lexington and adjoining towns, to call at our office and examine the above named Machines, for which we are the sole agents of Kentucky, with the exception of Louisville.

—ALSO—
Agents for the WILLIMANTINE LINEN COMPANY'S PATENT FINISH THREAD.
This thread is pronounced by those who have used it to be superior to Coats' for hand sewing. For Sewing Machines this thread is the best and only thread that gives satisfaction.
We have also for sale a supply of Sewing Machine Oil.
Office over T. Bradley & Co.'s Hardware Store, Main street, Lexington, Ky.
Orders for Machines will be received by Mrs. LYONS, at her Fancy Store, St. Clair street, Frankfort, Ky. Also instruction given in their use to those who purchase.
Seth Wheeler.
Patent L. 1748.
Aug. 31, 44. [Ch. Obs. & Rep.]

STOVES & TIN WARE.

Of every description, and as Sales for Houses, and Green Houses, bedded in Putty. All kinds of Stained and Frosted Glass furnished and Glazed in the very best style.
PAPER HANGING.
Every kind of Pannel, Match, Plain or Ornamental Paper Hanging, Testers and Fire Screens neatly papered.
June 28, 1857—14.

MRS. M. HERRENSMITH,
RESPECTFULLY invites the particular attention of the Ladies of Frankfort and vicinity, that she has just returned from the East with the most beautiful assortment of
FALL & WINTER MILLINERY

FANCY GOODS,
Consisting of the following articles:
BONNETS from 50 cents up to \$18.
LADIES DRESS CAPS from 50 cents up to \$4.
ALL KIND OF HEAD DRESSES.
FRENCH, BELGIAN, AND AMERICAN FLOWERS.
RIBBONS, of all quality and prices.
CHILDREN'S BONNETS, and all kind of Worsted Goods for Children; Cloaks and Furs for Ladies and Children all kind of Kid Traveling and Riding Goggles for Ladies; Dress Trimmings; Ladies Corsets; Hoop Skirts of all patterns, and all kind of necessary articles of Ladies wear.
Particular notice is called to a great variety of worsted stockings, a new fashion kind of Comb for keeping on the Bonnets, and Hair Pins to hold on Bonnets also; all kinds of Fancy and Common Hair Pins; also a great variety of Gummastic Hair Pins to prevent the hair from falling out; all kind of Puff Combs; Gummastic Hair Combs; all kind of Combs, Toothbrushes, and Needles; Pins; Ladies and Children's Belts; Ladies' Embroidered and Common Handkerchiefs; Chinese Scarfs for ladies; Worsted Underwear and Worsted Hoods for ladies to wear to evening parties, and a great variety of Fancy articles too numerous to mention.

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BLEACHING & TRIMMING
Done in the latest and best style. I will sell everything less as possible. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as it will be no trouble but a pleasure to show goods.
I will have an OPENING ON SATURDAY, October 10th, on St. Clair Street, in the old stand of Dr. J. E. Canfield Secretary of the Farmers Union Insurance Company, and made oath that the foregoing statement by them subscribed, is true to their best knowledge and belief.
J. R. REEVE, Justice of the Peace.
P. S.—Copies of Report, list of losses during the year &c., will be sent you for circulation soon as printed.
J. R. WATSON, Agent,
Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.
March 31, 1858—44.

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE WORKS,
WILLIAM CRAIK,
Opposite the Post-office, St. Clair Street,
FRANKFORT, KY.
HAVING purchased of KNIGHT & CLARK their entire stock of Marble in our city, Tombas, &c., I will continue to finish to order Monuments, Tablets, Tombas, Head Stones, Cemetery Posts, Table Tops, Counters and everything in the Marble line, at short notice and in the very best style. I have secured the services of one of the best of designers and carvers in Philadelphia, and I pledge myself to get up better work than has been done elsewhere. Frankfort, and as good as can be done elsewhere.
Call and see.

DOG GRASS BRUSHES.
For Cloth, Velvet and Bonnet purposes, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

FANCY SOAPS
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes and perfumes, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

FINE TOILET BOTTLES,
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

FINE COLOGNE,
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles, suitable for the toilet, or otherwise, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS.
The genuine Lubin's as well as a variety of other's make, in new styles, and at all prices, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

EVERYTHING
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
A handsome selection will be opened in due time for the approaching holidays, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Dec. 1, 1856.

LOOK HERE!
\$20,000 STOCK
OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DRESSED CHINA.
DINING TEA, Breakfast and Toilet Sets; Bohemian, French, Belgian, and American Glass Ware; Iron Stone, China, and Common Earthenware; Britannia Ware, Lamps, Girandoles, Wafers and Trays.
IVORY & COMMON CUTLERY.
Double Silver-plated Castors, Forks, Spoons, Baskets, Waiters, Salts, Tea Sets, &c., &c. will be sold at
EASTERN COST PRICE.
All the above mentioned goods are of the newest and latest styles and patterns, manufactured expressly for them.
By calling respectfully the attention of house-keepers and merchants, we are sure that we will give perfect satisfaction.
Orders from the country punctually and correctly attended to.
A. JAEGER & CO.,
Nos. 119 and 121, fourth street, Mozart Hall, Louisville, Ky., and No. 239, Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
Jan. 2, 1856—44.

Fashionable Hats.
THE NEW PARIS STYLE OF SILK HAT, JUST received and for sale at
March 5, 1858
TODD'S.

ELEGANT STOCK OF FALL & WINTER CLOTHING
—AT—
CHARLES B. GETZ'S,
Corner of Main and St. Clair Sts.,
Frankfort, Ky.

(CITIZENS OF FRANKFORT AND VICINITY WILL find at my establishment, the most desirable selection of Men and Boys' fashionable Clothing and Furnishing Goods,
SHIRTS, HOSIERY, UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES, CRAVATS, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c., Ever exhibited in this city.
My Goods have been selected with great care, and at prices which will enable me to sell again as cheap, or cheaper than any other house in the city.
My stock of BOYS' CLOTHING was never excelled, and I invite the special attention of parents to this department.
An examination of my stock is respectfully solicited, as I am confident that any one in want of Dress Coats, Pants, Overcoats, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, and every kind of wearing apparel, cannot fail of finding the article to suit among my stock.
CHARLES B. GETZ,
Corner Main & St. Clair Sts., Frankfort.
Oct. 16, 1857—44.

H. G. BANTA,
PAINTER & PAPER HANGER.

To the Citizens of Frankfort and Surrounding Country:
[AM THANKFUL to you for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business and by doing good work, to merit a continuance of the same in the following branches of my trade:
HOUSE PAINTING;
All kinds of Zinc, White and Enamelled Finished Painting, Wall, Ceiling and all kinds of plain House and Kitchen painting, and all kinds of durable masonry. Mix and paint colors for sale.

SIGN PAINTING
All kinds of Signs and Paint Signs also, Signs neatly painted on Glass, or Transparent Cloth for Show Windows, Frames and Umbrellas marked at short notice.

IMITATIONS OF WOODS & MARBLES.
Mahogany, Maple, Walnut, Rosewood, Oak, and all kinds of Staining and Imitations of all kinds of Marble, in the best manner.

GLAZING
Of every description, and as Sales for Houses, and Green Houses, bedded in Putty. All kinds of Stained and Frosted Glass furnished and Glazed in the very best style.
PAPER HANGING.
Every kind of Pannel, Match, Plain or Ornamental Paper Hanging, Testers and Fire Screens neatly papered.
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RIBBONS, of all quality and prices.
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J. R. REEVE, Justice of the Peace.
P. S.—Copies of Report, list of losses during the year &c., will be sent you for circulation soon as printed.
J. R. WATSON, Agent,
Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.
March 31, 1858—44.

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE WORKS,
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Dec. 1, 1856.

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DINING TEA, Breakfast and Toilet Sets; Bohemian, French, Belgian, and American Glass Ware; Iron Stone, China, and Common Earthenware; Britannia Ware, Lamps, Girandoles, Wafers and Trays.
IVORY & COMMON CUTLERY.
Double Silver-plated Castors, Forks, Spoons, Baskets, Waiters, Salts, Tea Sets, &c., &c. will be sold at
EASTERN COST PRICE.
All the above mentioned goods are of the newest and latest styles and patterns, manufactured expressly for them.
By calling respectfully the attention of house-keepers and merchants, we are sure that we will give perfect satisfaction.
Orders from the country punctually and correctly attended to.
A. JAEGER & CO.,
Nos. 119 and 121, fourth street, Mozart Hall, Louisville, Ky., and No. 239, Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
Jan. 2, 1856—44.

Fashionable Hats.
THE NEW PARIS STYLE OF SILK HAT, JUST received and for sale at
March 5, 1858
TODD'S.

INDEMNITY!
Risks taken, and Policies issued in the following prompt and reliable Companies, by
JAMES R. WATSON, Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.

CHARTERED - - - A. D. 1841.
Peoria Marine & Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 30, MAIN STREET, PEORIA, ILL.
This Company continues to issue Policies on
Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation and Fire Risks,
AT REASONABLE RATES.
Capital, - - \$500,000.

DIRECTORS.
ISAAC UNDERHILL, Wm. PHELPS, B. L. T. BOURLAND, J. HOLLAND, THEODORE PENNEY, C. HOLLAND, WM. A. HARRISON, SAMUEL HOWE, J. REYNOLDS, ALEX. G. TYNO, PHILIP HOLLAND, L. HOLLAND.
OFFICERS.
I. UNDERHILL, President. W. L. T. BOURLAND, Vice President. C. HOLLAND, Secretary. JAMES R. WATSON, Agent, Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.
March 31, 1858—44.

The Quaker City Insurance Company,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Franklin Buildings, No. 92, Walnut Street.
Capital & Surplus, - - - \$250,000
Chartered Capital, - - - 500,000

Insures against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.

OFFICERS.
GEO. H. HART, President. E. P. ROSS, Vice President. H. R. COGGSHALL, Secretary & Treasurer. S. H. BUTLER, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE T. HART, E. W. BAILEY, E. P. ROSS, CHARLES G. KELLY, J. C. CATELL, Wm. H. LEWIS, JR., JOSEPH EDWARDS, J. L. FOSBERG, JOHN G. HALE, ANDREW E. CHAMBERS, HON. H. M. FELLER, SAMUEL JONES, M. D., FOSTER S. PERKINS, A. F. CHAMBERS, JOHN H. CHAMBERS.
JAMES R. WATSON, Agent, Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.
March 31, 1858—44.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Farmers Union Insurance Company,
AT ATHENS, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA.,
JANUARY 1, 1857.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Cash Capital which is all paid up. | \$200,000 00 |
| Surplus in addition thereto. | \$37,138 80 |
| ASSETS. | |
| Cash on hand and on deposit. | \$13,488 28 |
| Cash in the hands of Agents and in course of transmission secured by bonds with sureties. | 6,657 22 |
| 54 Bonds and Mortgages, (6 & 7 per cent interest). | 152,315 00 |
| 19 Bonds, security same, (interest 6 per cent.) | 47,685 00 |
| Bills Receivable, viz: Promissory notes payable on demand. | 4,600 29 |
| Cash due from responsible parties on demand. | 1,333 47 |
| Interest accrued and principally due January 1st 1857. | 11,045 36 |
| | \$237,138 82 |
| LIABILITIES. | |
| Losses adjusted and not due. | \$1,150 00 |
| Losses claimed and unadjusted. | 3,353 00 |
| Losses claimed and retained. | 2,000 00 |
| Losses reported on which no action is taken. | 1,060 00 |
| All other claims against the company are small not exceeding. | 300 00 |
| | \$8,463 00 |

Whole amount of risks taken during the year, \$2,008,302 00
Whole amount of property at risk at date, \$2,544,602 00
J. E. CAMPBELL, Sec.
FRANCIS TYLER, Pres't.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF BRADFORD,
I, ALTHAM, January 24th, 1857.
Personally appeared Francis Tyler, President, and J. E. Canfield Secretary of the Farmers Union Insurance Company, and made oath that the foregoing statement by them subscribed, is true to their best knowledge and belief.
J. R. REEVE, Justice of the Peace.
P. S.—Copies of Report, list of losses during the year &c., will be sent you for circulation soon as printed.
J. R. WATSON, Agent,
Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.
March 31, 1858—44.

Fire and Marine Insurance Company, OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Office Harrisburg, Pa.
CAPITAL 350,000 DOLLARS.
Insure all the safer classes of Property against Loss by Fire, Perils of Inland Navigation and Transportation.

JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, President.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

WE recommend the following article from the Cincinnati Times to the careful consideration of our readers:

Crime and its Punishment.

The entire strength of the press of the country seems at this moment to be aroused on the subject of the laxity and inadequacy of punishment for crime. The theory of our laws is speedy justice to all offenders against its civil and criminal enactments. The practice, in delay, uncertainty of judgment, and expectation of leniency and pardon. One of the most effectual safeguards of the community against the commission of crime, and the unrestrained passions of the vicious, is the absolute certainty of punishment. The unavoidable certainty of retributive justice, is, indeed, of more consequence than the nature of it. There are those who bring forward good reasons for dispensing with the fearful penalty of capital punishment for the crime of murder. They may be right in their views; it still remains that whatever penalty may be substituted for that of death, it lacks the essential and effectual attribute of certainty. The criminal always anticipates a door of escape. There is always some ready hire, or false sympathy, or some other questionable motive, to stand between him and retribution. Some one who undertakes to "get him clear." To seize and magnify the weak points of the law. To detect and apply some accidental flaw or trivial irregularity in the proceedings. To prevent the compelling of a competent jury. To thwart their judgment, and mislead them in the comprehension of the true nature of the facts. To work upon the mind of a pliant and tender hearted Judge. And finally, when at the end of a long and weary contest, a verdict of some sort is obtained, to endeavor to get up, on some flimsy pretext, a new trial, and to move the court for an arrest or modification of judgment. Should all these attentions and efforts in his behalf fail of their purpose, the unhappy culprit still has encouragement to look forward to "executive clemency," well knowing that a large number of sympathizing and afflicted friends, among whom will be sure to be found some of the most substantial and influential citizens, will step between sentence and execution, and procure a pardon, or commutation, or some other mitigation of the punishment the law has attached to his crime.

Thus there is ever before the guilty a hope of escape; an expectation, drawn from his observation of the usual course of things in criminal cases, that the full measure of the penalty of the law has been broken, will not be meted to him. That sharp practice, and quibbling casuistry, and evasive devices, will most probably prevent a conviction, and if the case should be a clear and strong for such artifices, that there is still the compassionate sympathy of a large circle of interposing friends, who will undertake to procure the merciful interference of the Governor, and ultimately save him from the penalty he has incurred. It is time the community took this matter in hand, and insisted upon a reform in this loose method of enforcing the laws of the land. We should have less crime, fewer such inhuman scoundrels as Arrison and Loeffler and Stout, fewer such shocking occurrences as the recent outrageous murder of Gregory, if the sanction and supremacy of the law was imperatively maintained—if the penalty of its violation was swift and inevitable.

Because judgment against an evil work, said the wise judge of Israel, is not executed speedily, therefore the hearts of the sons of men are fully set in them to do evil. This is the natural consequence of the apparent prevailing immunity from punishment; and that naughtiness, miserable sympathy for the criminal that finds expression in motions and delays, new trials, arrests of judgment and petitions for relief and pardon, of these permitted expedients are designed for the benefit of justice and the innocent; not surely for the amelioration of the merited fate, or the final escape of the guilty.

JAMES B. CLAY.—About the most humiliated and degraded man in the nation is the person whose name stands at the head of this paragraph. On the occasion of the secession of the President, on Friday night, by the Democracy of Washington, in honor of the passage of the Kansas bill, Mr. James B. Clay appeared to have been present at the White House, in pleasant and confident confab with the reckless and unprincipled calumniator of his illustrious father. Being called upon for a speech, as a matter of course, he commenced thus:

"In the old time my name was often associated with this White House, where we now stand. Those times have gone by, and the past is dead, and there is nothing to be realized by those who have left at present—a Clay, an humble follower in the ranks of the Democracy!"

What a spectacle! A son of Henry Clay standing on the steps of the White House, and boasting of his being "an humble follower in the ranks of the Democracy"—an humble follower in the ranks of a party that persecuted his glorious old father through life, and hunted him to his death, and made him a martyr to his country! Standing there, too, the guest, the counselor, and the supporter of the man who had done more than all others together, and that, too, by the basest slander and calumny, to defeat the honorable ambition of his father, and prevent his elevation to that very White House from the portico of which this recent son has the shamelessness to avow himself "an humble follower in the ranks of the Democracy's bitterest and most implacable enemies. Really, we have rarely heard of any spectacle in late days, so humiliating and so revolting. Can it be that Mr. James B. Clay is destitute of even the semblance of sensibility? It would seem so, and we believe it is so. He has neither reverence nor respect, and has regard for his father's name and memory only in so far as he may be able to profit by it for his own personal advantage. We both pity and despise a man so fallen, so degraded, so lost to filial reverence and to self-respect.

We suggest to Mr. James B. Clay that, having changed his politics and leagued himself with his father's enemies, he would do a just and a creditable thing to change his name. The name he bears was rendered too glorious and too illustrious by the father to be allowed to be tarnished and dishonored by the shameless conduct and recalcitancy of the son. Let him change it, or else, like the first of traitors, let him "go out and hang himself."—Richmond (Va.) Whig.

NEWPORT ITEMS.—THE GIPSEY CASE.—The Gipsies who were encamped at Newport, on Tuesday morning, crossed the river about half a mile below Jamestown, and are supposed now to be on their way to Canada. Mr. Moody, the claimant of the money, agreed to pay the officers who arrested and kept ward over the Gipsy King and his Queen, was so exasperated by the spite the Gipsies gave him, that he refused to pay the expenses of the officers, and yesterday published a card in one of the morning papers of Cincinnati, reflecting in no gentle terms upon the character of the Newportians. The officers think he might have paid his dues to them, and add with great truth, that he has to thank his own haste and indiscretion for not getting a proper warrant for the arrest of the Gipses from the Governor of Kentucky, for the escape of the Bohemians. When the King and his Queen were searched, a box was found in their possession containing a watch, or some broken jewelry, some rings, &c., which Marshal Cook placed in the keeping of Squire Maffitt. On Tuesday morning he demanded the box that he might restore it to the owners. Squire Maffitt, acting under legal advice, refused to give up the box, because the property was probably stolen. So the counsel for the Brewers have brought suit to recover the property of their clients. A portion of the fee which the counsel were to receive was not paid, and so the counsel have brought suit against the Brewers, and attached the property in the box in Squire Maffitt's office. The two cases will be tried next August.—Cin. Gazette.

Gather up knowledge with a diligent mind; it is the only earthly good that will not sometimes give you pain.

(Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.)

The Persian News.

LONDON, April 30.

A remarkable state of quietude continues to prevail and the funds, subject to no immediate influence beyond the increasing supply of money, have experienced a further advance of a half per cent, which however, has not been maintained.

Neither at home nor abroad is there any improvement in the aspects of politics. The Derby Cabinet still hold their ground, but no conditions of suffrage, such, perhaps, as were never before submitted to by an English Government, and this spectacle is witnessed at a time when impending outward dangers demand a union and force among us, in which all petty differences should be extinguished.

But for the interference of Lord John Russell, a new Ministerial crisis must have arisen some weeks ago. Whenever a question approaches a stage to threaten the government with defeat, he steps into their aid with the suggestion of a compromise or alternative which they grasp at with eager humility. His Lordship, therefore, may be said at this moment to enjoy all the power of power without its responsibility.

Still, Lord Palmerston, against whom, in rivalry, this play is directed, retains the greatest share of confidence of the House of Commons. Hence Lord John, although he may contrive to keep him from resuming the premiership, can do nothing more. Lord Palmerston's party is about equal to those of the Derby Cabinet and Lord John united. Probably at any moment, by marshaling all his force, Lord Palmerston could just gain a victory over them, but he and his friends are not anxious to precipitate such an event, since they do not want again to come into power to be exposed to the constant hazard of being tripped up as on the late occasion. Their policy, therefore, is to wait until some disaster or complication shall arise, in which they must be called to action, and when they will consequently be able to insist upon receiving a pledge of more uniform support. Thus at present there is a wish on all sides to maintain Lord Derby and his adherents in office, if by their conduct they will render it only decently possible.

Happily the budget has been a rational one, although it was in this respect that Mr. Disraeli broke down lamentably in his former tenure of office, and nothing could be kept him from expelling. By adventuring himself to move a bill borrowed from his predecessors, and by aiming a blow at the income tax, on which, in its present shape, the feeling of the public is most intense, he succeeded in avoiding every difficulty. The unexpected escape having been effected, the general anticipation now is that the break down, whenever it takes place, will be in connection with foreign politics. The acquittal of Dr. Bernini has been very damaging, since it is seen that proceedings had been limited to the form originally adopted by the Ministry, he would almost certainly have been convicted of a misdemeanor, while by toying to the French Government and putting him on his trial for capital charge of murder, Lord Derby has brought about not only his escape, but the demonstration which followed the verdict of "not guilty" in the central criminal court, which has since been a great assistance to the Emperor in stimulating the ardor of his soldiery.

The conferences of the European powers to settle the points left unadjusted after the Russian war are to commence, it is said, in Paris in the course of a fortnight. They have been postponed from time to time, owing to contests with regard to the matters that should be allowed to be in dispute, but these are now alleged to have been all fixed upon. Very recently France and Russia wished to bring in the occupation of the island of Perim, but in that it may be presumed they have been foiled. Nevertheless, in some quarters anticipations are entertained that great difficulties and many heats will arise and there are persons who deem it not improbable that the desired pretext for war will thus be manufactured.

For the present it is understood that the French Government is to be that of the most demonstrative friendship. This may be interpreted favorably or otherwise. The professions of Louis Napoleon in favor of the republic were never so strong as during the latter days of the coup d'etat, by which he made himself dictator. Yesterday the Moniteur published a decree ordering 42,000 young soldiers, who are still available under the conscription of 1856, to be called into active service. At a meeting to day, however, of his political supporters, Lord Derby stated that our relations with France are perfect and cordial, and that everything in that respect is right.

The last news from China, announcing the degradation of Yeh, and that a deputation from the allied commanders met with a most gracious reception at Peking, for a city of two or three millions of inhabitants, not far from Shanghai, the Governor having promised to forward dispatches to the Emperor, at Peking forthwith, has given much satisfaction. From India there are later telegraphic accounts to day, announcing the capture of Jhansi, and the defeat of an army of 25,000 rebels outside, the flight of the garibadi, the pursuit of them, and the cutting up of the rebels in the hills. Truly, the place of the millions of a reverse sustained by a detachment of the 27th regiment on the southeast coast of Oude.

The Sardinian Parliament have passed the conspiracy bill, introduced by the Government to satisfy Louis Napoleon, by a majority of 4 to 4. The dispute of Sardinia with Naples still remains open. Some days back there was a report that it would be referred to the King of Holland.—Now it is said the King of the Belgians will be asked to arbitrate. The British Government appears have recommended Sardinia to offer to submit the matter to a disinterested power.

(Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.)

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

Mr. Kunkle, of Md., from the committee on Accounts, made a report charging R. B. Hackney, doorkeeper of the house, with having abused his authority, in the appointment of subordinates, leaving some of them dependent on the grace and bounty of the House for salary. For the case of the doorkeeper, who, applying to a man for little money and being asked to wait an hour or two, replied, "Really, sir, you would be surprised to hear how much I lose by trusting in this sort of way."—*Lou. Journal.*

The receipts into the treasury during the last quarter, by the Register's official statement, were from regular and miscellaneous sources of income \$8,003,000. The expenditures, exclusive of public debt, were \$7,633,564. The deficit of nine millions of dollars is supplied by the treasury. This is somewhat less discouraging financial exhibit than that of the preceding quarter, when the revenue fell short of the expenditure by a round ten millions. As the revenue from customs does not largely increase, and as the disbursement under the mammoth deficiency bill are just commencing, the deficit for this quarter will be great beyond precedent.—*Lou. Jour. nat.*

They also report a resolution that he be forthwith dismissed from office. Subject postponed until Monday, on motion of Mr. Nichols.

The accused is privileged to file a defense. Mr. Harris, of Ill., from the committee on Elections, made a report of the Ohio contested election case, stating that four members were in favor of Mr. Campbell retaining his seat; four in favor of giving it to the contestant, Mr. Valandigham; and one recommending that the seat be declared vacant.

The three reports were ordered to be printed. Mr. Harris gave notice that he would call up the subject at an early day. Mr. Clark made an adverse report on the petition from the people of Utah, asking admission as a State, into the Union.

The remainder of the session was devoted to the consideration of Territorial bills. None passed. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

Senate.—A lengthy discussion occurred as to what business the Senate should take up. Mr. Clark of Ala., urging the Fishery Bill. Mr. Polk the Homestead Bill, and Mr. Hunter insisting on the General Appropriation Bill.

It was at length agreed upon to consider the General Appropriation Bill, by a vote of 33 years to 30 days. The bill, which is contained in thirty-seven pages, was then read.

Notwithstanding the Senate was in session seven hours, nothing particular was accomplished. The Appropriation Bill was read by sections, and a number of formal amendments were adopted, and the bill passed.

Mr. Doolittle thereupon moved to reconsider, which carried. Yeas 25, Nays 16. The bill being again under discussion, an animated debate continued for over three hours, on the proposed insertion of a clause to pay John C. River \$3,200 for the compensation of Senate reporters.

The debate was of a discursive character. Messrs. Hamlin, Brown, Johnson, of Arkansas, Wilson, Bell, Doolittle and Trumbull, defended River from the remarks of Mr. Mason, who characterized his circular, sent to Senators, imposing restrictions on their revival of speeches delivered, as infamous, impudent, and abusive.

Mr. Toombs, of Ga., spoke with great animation, and considerable acrimony, against the Senate having to pay River's reporters. In the course of his remarks, he implied that Mr. Doolittle was acting as an organ of the reporters.

Mr. Doolittle retorted by an allusion to Galphini. Mr. Toombs forthwith went over the history of the Galphini case, saying he supported it in the House, and he supported it now. As high minded men as any in the Union supported it, and the denunciations of it were miserable slanders and coward.

Mr. Hammond, of S. C., had been acquainted with the circumstances of the Galphini case, and they were as Mr. Toombs had stated. The matter then subsided, and after a protracted discussion, without acting on the proposition, the Senate adjourned.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 13.

The convention continued in session last night until 11 o'clock. Messrs. Hilliard, Harper and Hubbard, of Ala., and Mr. Hunter, of Ga., spoke against the restoration of the slave trade. To day Mr. Preston, of Va., argued against the resolution, and Mr. Yancy in favor.

Mr. Spratt concludes to-night the argument in favor of the resolution offered by him. A strong deference of sentiment pervades the convention.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

The verdict in the Court Martial for the trial of charges against Major General Twiggs, finding him guilty of insubordinate conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, is approved; but the consideration of his distinguished services, and the unanimous recommendation of the court, the sentence that he be reprimanded by the President is remitted. General Twiggs has arrived at Washington.

ANOTHER AMERICAN VESSEL FIRED INTO BY A BRITISH CRUISER.—Capt. Howes, of the schooner Mobile, arrived at New York from Mobile, reports that on the 29th ult., when 25 miles south of Key West, he saw a steamship to windward bearing down on his vessel. He hoisted to speak her, and, when within rifle-shot distance, the steamer commenced firing rifles at the Mobile, the balls from which passed between the men on deck and lodged in the bulwarks. When two deck and lodged in the bulwarks. When two more shots had been fired by the steamer, a boat from her was sent on board of the Mobile, and those commanding the boat overhauled the vessel's papers, and declared their intention to seize the vessel, she not having a foreign register on board, but afterwards left without doing so. They gave no reason for acting as they did, nor did they deny plainly seeing the American ensign set on our vessel. The steamer was the British war steamer Sixy.—*Lou. Jour.*

WE learn that some of the Administration leaders in the pretty strong to the editor of the Louisville Democrat, that, although, in consequence of his late aberrations, he must not expect any sort of public patronage just now, he shall in all probability get something by and by if he only adheres faithfully to the support of the English fraud. Our unasked advice to him is to trust as little as possible. We hope he will not think us offensive if we remind him of the case of the mendacious boy, who, applying to a man for little money and being asked to wait an hour or two, replied, "Really, sir, you would be surprised to hear how much I lose by trusting in this sort of way."—*Lou. Journal.*

The receipts into the treasury during the last quarter, by the Register's official statement, were from regular and miscellaneous sources of income \$8,003,000. The expenditures, exclusive of public debt, were \$7,633,564. The deficit of nine millions of dollars is supplied by the treasury. This is somewhat less discouraging financial exhibit than that of the preceding quarter, when the revenue fell short of the expenditure by a round ten millions. As the revenue from customs does not largely increase, and as the disbursement under the mammoth deficiency bill are just commencing, the deficit for this quarter will be great beyond precedent.—*Lou. Jour. nat.*

Rochester.—Just now while the Rochester people are busy in discussing and reviewing the case of Ira Stout, and getting up a world of maudlin sympathy about him, the following veritable fact may be appropriately told. A party of Rochester gentlemen were dining at one of our hotels the other evening, when a Buffalonian was unfeeling enough to reproach one of them with the fact that Canandaigua had got a murder of its own, and was rather taking the wind out of the Rochester sails. The Major flung up indignantly, "That Canandaigua murder!" said he, "It was nothing but a dirty, drunken, bar room, fighting homicide! Our murders, sir, are all premeditated."

You can generally tell "a son of the soil" by the amount he carries in his nails.

FRANKFORT OMNIBUS LINE.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

The undersigned, Proprietor, respectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort and the traveling public, that he is running a line of Omnibuses and Baggage Wagons in connection with the passenger trains and will deliver passengers and their baggage wherever they wish to go, at the following rates: One passenger and baggage 25 cents. Families, or parties of four or more persons and their baggage at 12 1/2 cents each. He will also attend Balls, Parties, Pic Nics, &c., when desired, upon reasonable terms. Having good drivers, capable horses, and careful drivers, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage. Passengers upon the cars will be waited upon by his Agent, Mr. Caywood, before their arrival. (If all calls left at Railroad Depot, either of the hotels or his stable will be promptly attended to.) JOHN HENDERSON, May 5, 1858—433m. (Vernum copy.)

GEO. A. ROBERTSON,

DEALER IN

Confectioneries & Groceries,

CORNER ST. CLAIR AND BROADWAY STREETS, FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND THE CHOICEST ARTICLES of his line, which he will sell at the lowest market prices.

Tobacco and Cigars.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT ALWAYS TO BE FOUND AT

GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S, April 23, 1858.

WINE.

The best quality of MADEIRA, SHERRY, PORT, ST. JULIAN, CHAMPAGNE, and MALAGA WINES, champagne at any other establishment in the city.

GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S, April 23, 1858.

WHISKY.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY by the gallon or bottle, for sale.

GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S, April 23, 1858.

FRANK WHISKY.

Old Irish Whisky, the very best in the State at

GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S, April 23, 1858.

GIN.

If you want excellent GIN call at

GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S, April 23, 1858.

TEAS!

GREEN AND BLACK TEAS IN PACKAGES OR by bulk, a superior article at

GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S, April 23, 1858.

For the Toilet.

COLOGNES, EXTRACTS, PERFUMERY, POMADES, Soaps, Brushes, Combs, &c., at

GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S, April 23, 1858.

FRESH PEACHES.

A LARGE AND EXTRA FINE LOT OF FRESH PEACHES in cans at

GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S, April 23, 1858.

Agents Wanted.

HAVING TAKEN THE GENERAL AGENCY FOR Mitchell's New National Map for 1858, in the State of Kentucky, I desire to engage a number of energetic persons to sell the same. The price terms are not stated except to those prepared and resolved to go into the business. This much however, may be said, that it is not desirable to engage, or continue in the business, who cannot make for himself \$100 per month.

For particulars, address

Rev. A. E. MACEV, Bridgeport, Franklin County, Ky. May 3, 1858—3m.

HORD & METCALFE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

FRANKFORT KY.

VANDER HORD AND JAS. P. METCALFE, have formed a partnership for the practice of law and the collection of claims. If business entrusted to them will receive prompt attention. Office in the new building, on St. Clair street.

ESCAPED FROM JAIL.

(GEO. W. WILLIAMS, JNO. M. NICHOLSON, and FRANCIS M. NICHOLSON, escaped from the jail of Franklin county yesterday afternoon. They had been committed under the charge of making and passing counterfeit money.

George W. Williams was a United States prisoner, and was brought from the State of Ohio. His family reside at Miami town, in that State. He is about 35 years of age, dark complexion, and about 34 or 35 years of age.

Francis M. Nicholson is about 6 feet high, about 62 or 63 years of age; has a scar on one of his eyes, and the fore finger of one of his hands is entirely off.

John M. Nicholson is about 22 or 23 years of age, is the son of John M. Nicholson. He is a black man, is inclined to be sandy, and has a bad look out of his eyes; they appear to be somewhat crossed.

They were taken by J. B. BRAWNER, Jailor of Franklin County.

April 28, 1858—4f.

CONFECTIONERY.

THE undersigned has opened in the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Leonard, on St. Clair street, in this city.

Confectionery and French Bakery,

under the superintendence of JOHN L. HENDERSON, for eleven years superintendent for George & Gray, and Gray & Todd. The house has been fitted up and is admirably adapted to the purpose, and the business will be conducted upon a scale heretofore unequalled in this city. She will constantly keep on hand

the greatest varieties of the best qualities, and will furnish to her customers WAGN BREAD and ROLLS every day. She will be able to furnish bread and more fashionable Confectioneries for parties than has ever heretofore been sold in this city; and that, and for her usualable prices.

On the 1st of May she will open an Ice Cream Saloon, and will also keep on hand soda and other summer beverages.

April 28—MARGARET HERRSMITH.

KEENE & CO'S COLUMN.

W. H. KEENE. R. H. CRUTCHER.

KEENE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CHOICE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS,

AND ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

St. Clair and Wapping Streets, FRANKFORT, KY.

All accounts due 1st of January, and September, interest charged after maturity.

APRIL 9th, 1858.

GROCERIES.

N. O. SUGAR, CRUSHED SUGAR, REFINED SUGAR, LOAF SUGAR, PRESERVING SUGAR.

Eastern and St. Louis brands.

Coffee.

OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, PRIME RIO AND MOCHA.

Molasses.

PLANTATION, (this and half do.) SUGAR HOUSE, GOLDEN SYRUP AND MAPLE.

Soap and Candles.

GERMAN, CASTLE, ROSIN, ST. TALLOW, SPERM.

Fish.

MACKEREL, (assorted numbers and packages.) POTOMAC HERRING, SMOKED HERRING AND SHAD.

LIQUORS.

Pale Old Brandy, Claret Wine, Hennessy Brandy, Old Port Wine, Jules Robinson Brandy, Sherry Wine, Holland Gin, Roederer & Schreder Champagne, STANDARD AND SWEET.

JAMAICA RUM, IRISH WHISKY, PURE APPLE BRANDY, 8 years old, BRANDY, WINE AND GIN.

RYE WHISKY, (aged.) TENNENT'S PALE ALE, DOMESTIC WHISKY, OLD BOURBON WHISKY, BOKER'S BITTERS, YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, ABBOTT'S BROWN STOUT.

MEATS AND LARD.

PLAIN AND CURED HAM, DRIED BEEF, (canned.) CLEAR AND RIBBED SIDES, BUFFALO AND BEEF TONGUES, PORK HOUSE AND COUNTRY SHOULDER, PORK HOUSE AND COUNTRY LARD.

Wooden Ware, &c.

Cedar Pails, Buckets, Painted Tubs and Buckets; Tubs, Cans, Measurers, Dippers, Rice, Cracker, Ginger, Cinnamon, Macaroni, Spices, Green and Red Teas, Vermicelli.

HARDWARE.

NAILS, (all sizes.) PAD LOCKS, SHOVELS AND SPADES, BUTTS, AXES, AND HOES, SCREWS, TACKS, TRACE CHAINS, HAY AND MANURE FORKS, HATCHETS, PRESERVING KETTLES, COFFEE MILLS, BRIER SCYTHES, BUTCHER KNIVES, MOWING BLADES AND GRASS SCYTHES.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Holland's Buena Vista, Turkish Smoking Tobacco, Old Dnd, Game Cock, El Dorado, Spanish Smoking Tobacco, Mormon and Peters, Scarfalatti, Anderson's "Solace" Fine Cut, Common, Ammel, De Carbagio Havana Cigars, Club House, Noriapo, Rio Hondo, Half Spanish, El Tulipan and Rio Sella.

AGRICULTURAL.

Corn Shellers, Cradles, Sineathes, &c.; Sanford's Straw Cutters; Little Giant Corn and Cob Crushers; Tillage Garden and Flower Seeds.

FLOUR, MEAL AND SALT.

Superior extra Family Flour; Corn Meal; Kanawha Salt.

PAINTS, &c.

White Lead, Yellow Ochre, Linseed Oil, Vellor Ochre, Whiting, Turpentine, Venetian Red, All description of Brushes; a very large and complete assortment.

POWDER.

We are agents for the Hazard Powder Company, and have constantly on hand all descriptions of Blasting and Shooting Powder, in every description of package in which Powder is usually put up, at manufacturers' prices.

SAUCES.

Walnut, Pepper, Tarragon Vinegar.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.
THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1858.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
HON. GEORGE R. MCKEE,
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF,
HARRY I. TODD.

FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGE,
JOHN M. HARLAN.

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK,
ALEXANDER H. RENNICK.

FOR JAILER,
HARRY R. MILLER.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY,
JAMES MONROE.

FOR CORONER,
JOHN R. GRAHAM.

FOR ASSESSOR,
WILLIAM F. PARRENT.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
WILLIAM E. ARNOLD.

Hon. C. S. MOREHEAD, Governor of Kentucky, being absent from the State, and there being no Lieutenant Governor, by reason of the death of Hon. JAMES G. HARDY, the Constitution of Kentucky devolves the duties of the Executive Office upon the Speaker of the Senate, the Hon. JOHN Q. A. KING, who arrived in this city on Saturday last and entered upon the discharge of the same.

The Sag-Nicht papers in this State are certainly as coolly impudent as they are personally abusive. The fuglemen of the party in Kentucky charged that Crittenden and Marshall had both voted against receiving Kansas into the Union as a slave State, and the organs catching up the false and absurd cry poured forth column after column of vile personal abuse of those gentlemen, calling them Abolitionists and saying that they had joined the Black Republicans in a crusade against the rights of the South. These papers declared that the Crittenden-Montgomery substitute refused admission to Kansas as a slave State and that it was a thoroughly Abolition document. But now these same papers publish a direct contradiction of their own base misrepresentations, in admitting to their columns the speech delivered by English at the White House. In this speech Mr. English taunts the Black Republicans with having deserted the doctrines which they uphold before the people, that no more slave States should be admitted into the Union. He chuckles over the fact that the Republicans had repudiated their obnoxious principles, and, in voting for the Crittenden substitute, had fully recognized the great principle of popular sovereignty—that the people of the new States shall have the right to settle the question of slavery, as well as all other questions of State policy, for themselves. He throws this inconsistency into the very teeth of the Black Republicans, and sneers at them for having surrendered their own dogmas, by vindicating a great principle—the assertion and operation of which is all the South can justly claim. Here is his own language:

"How inconsistent has been their course! At home they have professed eternal hostility to the extension of the institution of slavery; that Kansas should be a free State, though every man, woman and child therein wished it to be otherwise, and that under no circumstances were any more slave States to be admitted into the Union. That was substantially the platform upon which they stood in my own country and throughout the Northern States. But what have we seen recently? For mere party purposes we have seen them stultify themselves by voting to admit Kansas as a slave State, provided the people interested should decide in favor of it. How different this from the position they have claimed to occupy before the people! Who can now believe in their sincerity?"

What more has the South ever demanded than this? Here is a distinct avowal on the part of an administration Democrat that the Black Republicans voted to admit Kansas as a slave State or as a free State, as the people of Kansas might desire; and yet the Americans who induced the Republicans to adopt this just and correct position were denounced as Abolitionists! While Southern Democrats charge Southern Americans with treachery to Southern rights in supporting the Crittenden substitute, Northern Democrats ridicule the Republicans for having deserted their pernicious theories and for having adopted Democratic and Southern ground; and the papers which abuse Crittenden and his associates, now publish this vindication of their wise and peaceful policy. Was ever self-stultification more complete?

True Enough!—The Alexandria Sentinel, a Democratic organ, says that the debates on the subject sufficiently show, "for what opposite reasons members supported and members opposed the English Kansas bill. It was supported because it did, and because it did not, submit the Constitution to the vote of the people." All which, as we have ourselves conclusively demonstrated in several previous articles, is as true as preaching. The Sentinel adds:

"The bill does not submit the Constitution to a vote of the people. But it does submit the amended Schedule to such vote; and the vote on the Schedule may have practically the effect of a vote on the Constitution." !!

Mr. N. P. Willis, the editor of the Home Journal, was thrown from a horse, on Friday, and dragged some distance by the right foot, which was entangled in the stirrup. He was badly bruised, but his confinement will be only temporary.

Rev. W. A. Scott, D. D., of California, has been chosen Moderator of the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly, which convened at New Orleans on Thursday of last week.

The Pennsylvania, Mr. Buchanan's organ in Pennsylvania, brings a serious charge of ingratitude against Senator Douglas, after this fashion:

"President Buchanan has evinced his high appreciation of Mr. Senator Douglas' beauty and accomplishments in a most substantial manner, by conferring on her father, Mr. Cutts, heretofore subordinate clerk in one of the departments in Washington, the important office of Second Comptroller of the Treasury, with a salary of \$3000 a year, for which munificent gift, on the part of the President, neither Mr. Cutts, nor Judge Douglas, have as yet made any adequate acknowledgments."

It sounds rather strange to Republican ears to hear of a bachelor President conferring an important Federal office upon any one, on account of "this high appreciation of the beauty and accomplishments" of the recipient's daughter. And still more oddly does it sound to hear a government organ throw out unmistakable hints that because the President chooses to testify in this peculiar manner "his appreciation of the beauty and accomplishments" of a Senator's wife, the Senator is on that account expected to depart at the President's bidding from all his long cherished principles, to sacrifice personal and political honor in order to obey that President's behests, and to assist in committing a flagrant outrage upon the rights and liberties of the people. One of the principal faults of Charles II was that he was too apt to testify "his appreciation of the beauty and accomplishments" of the ladies of his court by conferring responsible and important offices upon their relatives; but we had no idea that his example would be emulated in these modern times by the President of the United States. Charles demanded that the courtiers who received such "substantial" favors as testimonials of his appreciation of their fair kinswomen's charms should knuckle at his bidding; but this is rather too much to look for in Republican America, and appears singular when demanded by a Democratic President.

Of course Mr. Cutts' own merits and capacity had nothing to do with his receiving the appointment. Housery and capacity have very little to do with the reception of Federal favors now-a-days. Kissing goes by favor, in Executive smiles, as well as in love.

Senator Hunter is certainly the dullest and most muddy minded politician in the country, who makes any pretensions to first class ability and statesmanship. The Senator does not know exactly what to think of affairs, but we know exactly what to think of him. His mind is wrapped in a fog, and he can't see through it. He is involved in uncertainties. He doesn't know what is to be the result of the Kansas Conference bill, which is apparent to every one else. It will be perceived, from the following extract from his speech on the Conference report, how very doubtful and timid the Senator is, in the expression of his opinions on this subject. He uses the words "at least" and "perhaps" until his speech is involved in as much ambiguity as his subject. Hear him:

"I believe that the deepest interests of the American people are concerned in adopting some scheme to quiet this question for the present, at least; and if they would adopt this scheme, presented by the conference committee it is probable, in my opinion, that we should have repose, for a while at least—a repose which, perhaps, might be improved, as I said, into a permanent peace. I believe that by adopting this proposition, the question would pass for a time, at least, out of federal politics; it would be localized; and when that is done, I think there are interests of magnitude enough to employ the public mind, and to engage it in a more wholesome manner."

Cute Governor.

The Richmond Whig exposes a plagiarism of Governor Wise of over half a column in length. The Governor incorporated in his notorious letter against Know Nothingism an eloquent passage from a lecture by William Hazlitt, and failed to give proper credit to the real author. He published the passage as his own, and it happens to be the only truly eloquent and decent part of the entire letter. But of course the Governor didn't mean to deceive anybody by this course of conduct, there being some copies of Hazlitt's lectures in the Old Dominion. It is perfectly evident that Governor Wise only stole this passage from Hazlitt in order to fool the Richmond Whig into publishing the letter, which contained some severe hits at the party of which the editor of the Whig was a member. It contained sounder political philosophy, according to the Governor's notion, than had appeared in the Whig for a long time, and there was no way to get it before American readers, except for the Governor to steal a little from Hazlitt, which the Whig might expose and thus be obliged to publish a part of the Governor's speech. The bait took finely. Of course the editor of the Whig must feel very ridiculous at being caught in so skillfully planned a trap; it was a regular sell.

THE ENGLISH BILL IN KANSAS.—The expressions of opinion in Kansas, regarding the Conference contrivance, in advance of its passage, are sufficiently emphatic. The Herald of Freedom, once a prominent Free State paper, but subsequently the organ of Walker, says, May 1st:—

"It is needless to say, that if that proposition is passed, the Lecompton Constitution will be defeated by the people, and then we are remanded back into our territorial condition. If the people have any chance to repudiate the fraud, they will do so. They will never vote to accept a pro-slavery government to be organized under the Lecompton Constitution—they will sooner hang every man that attempt it."

LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT AND LEXINGTON AND FRANKFORT RAILROAD.—Change of Time.—On and after Monday, May 17th, the morning train from Lexington will arrive at 6:45, stop 20 minutes for breakfast and leave at 7:05. The morning train from Louisville will arrive at 9:25 and leave at 9:30; the evening train from Lexington will arrive at 3:45 and leave at 3:50. The evening train from Louisville will arrive at 5:20 and leave at 5:25.

JUST THE THING.—Our attention was called this morning to a friend of ours, who, a few months ago, was sickly feeble and debilitated—now he is healthy, strong and robust. This great change was produced by taking McLEAN'S CELEBRATED STRENGTHENING CORDIAL. It is a real ELIXIR OF LIFE.

We advise every reader who may be sickly and debilitated, and all who are well and wish to keep so, to try it.—Evening Mirror.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR JUNE.—Our friends Messrs. KEENE & CRUTCHER have received Harper for June; from a glance at its table of contents it seems to be an interesting and valuable number. Call and buy a copy.

Och! Och! Hon. Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, is in a fair way to become immortal. Whether his apotheosis will be based upon his abuse of Captain Rynders, or upon his eulogy of the same individual, has not yet been determined, but immortal he is to be. There will be no people in the world, in the meantime, and Clingman must not expect to escape censure. We hope, therefore, he will bear the following, from the Fayetteville Observer, with all due resignation. At any rate, we are fearful that any star he may make, will only render the condition of affairs more deplorable than it is at present.—Exchange.

From the Fayetteville Observer. "Mr. Clingman is quite as much at fault in a matter of fact as he is in the matter of taste as to his association with Rynders. The reader will see in his 'Personal Explanation,' which we have appended to Mr. Leitch's speech, (both are copied from the Globe, the official paper of Congress), that Mr. Clingman says that he left the Whig party in the winter of 1848. Now, we will not pretend to say that Mr. Clingman did not join the Democratic party in 1848, but we do say that he did not leave the Whig party then. The records of the day show, conclusively, that Mr. Clingman, as a Whig, attended the meeting of Whig members of Congress in Washington, on the 20th of April, 1852, to fix a time and place for the meeting of the Whig National Convention to nominate Vice President. And again as a Whig, (though not a delegate), he attended the Whig National Convention on the 16th of June, 1852. These dates are nearly four years later than the period of Mr. Clingman's pretended secession from the Whig party. The time when he openly avowed such a secession was after the General Assembly of North Carolina met in the Fall of 1852, and after it was ascertained that there was a Democratic majority in that body—while had a Senator to elect. He then published a letter in which he avowed his determination to support the Democratic candidates.

"We have no doubt he had before that become a Democrat—secretly—but up to that time he pretended to be a Whig."

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, Old School, convened in New Orleans on the 6th inst., and was opened with a sermon by the Rev. Dr. VAN RENDELAR, of New York, the Moderator of the last Assembly.

There were over two hundred delegates present the first day, and some fifty or sixty came in afterwards. It is now the largest delegated religious body in the world.

The Assembly celebrated their centennial anniversary on Saturday last.

Rev. W. A. Scott, D. D., of California, was chosen Moderator.

The place of Meeting for next year was fixed at Indianapolis, Indiana.

A minute introduced by Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, sustaining the board of managers of the American Bible Society in returning to the old edition of the English Bible, was unanimously adopted.

The body, as usual, embraces a vast amount of talent, ability and worth.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is now in session at Nashville. Bishops Soule, Paine, Kavanaugh and Pierce are present. All the Conferences of the church, South, except the Pacific, are represented, numbering nearly two hundred delegates. Bishop KAVANAUGH stated to the Conference that it was not from want of unity with the church, South, that the Pacific Conference was not represented.

The Nashville Patriot, noticing this body, says:—"We do not remember for many years to have seen any body of men of greater apparent intellectuality and general ability. Many of the finest orators and ablest theologians in the Union are of the number. And whatever may be the subjects brought before the Conference, we feel justified in saying that they will receive the profound consideration of great minds, guided by exalted moral worth, purity of purpose, and a devotional trust in having the blessings of Providence upon their conclusions."

FOREIGN BANK NOTES.—We would call attention to the act of the Legislature in relation to foreign bank notes. Business men will do well to remember it.

An act to prohibit the circulation, as money, of foreign notes of a less denomination than five dollars: Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That from and after the first day of June next, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to pass, or offer to pass, or circulate within this Commonwealth, any foreign bank bill or note, or other thing purporting to be money, whether it be the issue of a bank or other corporation or individual of a less denomination than five dollars. And any person or persons so offending shall, upon conviction thereof before any county court judge, police judge, or justice of the peace of the county in which the offense is committed, be fined a sum not less than two, nor more than five times the amount of the bill, note or other thing purporting to be money, or circulated as money, so passed, or attempted to be passed or circulated, together with the costs of trial.

Sec. 2. That upon information given to any one of the officers named in the first section of this act, of a violation of the provisions thereof, it shall be the duty of said officer to issue his warrant, directed to any constable, sheriff, or town marshal of his county, commanding them to arrest said offender or offenders, and bring him or them before him, or some other officer authorized herein to try the cause, forthwith; and the case shall be proceeded with as in other penal offenses, except that no jury shall be necessary. The several circuit, equity, and criminal courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with inferior courts, of all prosecutions under this act; and it shall be the duty of each circuit judge, at each term of their respective courts, to give this act in charge to the grand juries of the several counties.

Sec. 3. One-half of the fines imposed under this act shall be paid to the trustee of the jury fund of the county, and the other in the person giving the information.

Approved January 26, 1855.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for June has been laid on our table by our friends KEENE & CRUTCHER, it is, as usual, filled with interesting matter for the fair sex; fashion plates, engravings, patterns, amusing and instructive tales, &c. Godey is a great favorite with the ladies, and we need say nothing in his favor.

A friend from the country informs us that the young blades of corn, which has just put up, are being destroyed by a small insect, such as he has never seen before. It is about the size of a flea and has wings. It is a new enemy that our farmers have to contend with, and one whose ravages are very destructive. Similar complaints of the same insect are made from some of the surrounding counties.—Ols. & Rep.

We learn that a lad named Mansfield, living on Stegg's creek, was killed on Friday last by the falling of a tree.—Glasgow Free Press.

"A blush is like a little girl, for it becomes a woman."

Club-Foot Cured.

We republish from a former number of our paper, the subjoined account of a truly remarkable cure effected upon what is familiarly known as club-foot, by Prof. Grant, of this city. The author of the article is Dr. Sneed, of Frankfort, the President of the State Medical Society. Dr. Sneed is himself a man of considerable scientific acquirements and after a careful examination of the case pronounces the cure one of the most remarkable and perfect that he ever saw. The boy now plays at leap-frog, and takes part in all the usual gymnastic exercises of youth. He walks erect and firmly, and has by no means an awkward carriage. His feet are as well shaped as those of most men who have never been afflicted with the deformity. We advise parents whose children are deformed in this manner to send them at once to Prof. Grant. Under his care they will not only have scientific medical treatment, but will be under the instruction of a kind and efficient teacher.

For the Commonwealth.

Orthopedic Surgery.

This term is applied by modern surgeons to that branch of their profession which relates to the treatment of distortions and deformations of the feet. The term "club-foot" is familiar to all, and until recent times was regarded as incurable, and not even susceptible of the slightest alleviation. By recent improvements in operative surgery the contracted tendons are cut with perfect safety, mechanical appliances, which if applied with skill, overcome the distortions and restore the deformed members to their natural or normal condition. The surgical part of this procedure is simple and easy of execution, but the proper adjustment of the mechanical apparatus requires the greatest care, and perseverance with the most perfect knowledge of the anatomy of the parts involved.

We have recently witnessed a case of the worst form of congenital deformity in both feet, in a youth fourteen years old, perfectly restored by the use of mechanical contrivances alone.

The case, after having undergone surgical treatment from several distinguished surgeons without success, was placed under the care of Professor Grant of this place, the well known principal of a high school for boys, and an ingenious practical civil engineer, who, by the use of mechanical contrivances alone has made one of the most successful cures to be found on record.

Eighteen months ago this youth was placed as a pupil in the school of Professor Grant who undertook, with the consent of the boy's father to remedy the defect in his feet by the application of shoes ingeniously made and skillfully applied to them.

The treatment has been completely successful, the feet not only being straightened, but the youth is now acquiring an easy and graceful gait, with rapid development of his hitherto withered and distorted lower extremities.

The management of the case reflects the highest credit upon the skill of Professor Grant and the successful issue is an evidence of his skill in the use of such appliances and knowledge, both anatomically and physiologically of the parts concerned.

To prevent your hair from coming out, never let your wife catch you kissing the servant girl.

For the Commonwealth.

OBITUARY.

There is something peculiarly mournful in the interruption so constantly occurring in the lives of earth—After raising our children about us until our very being is bound up in theirs, we often can do nothing more than bless them in the name of our God, and send them to distant homes to battle with life's storms, and our hearts are rent by these partings, thinking we may meet them no more on earth. Another separation more solemn, more heart-rending, because final, as regards this world, is that caused by death, when he comes into our chambers and hears of our most loved and cherished ones, "is then the stricken heart feels the necessity of strong arm on which to lean, and the sympathy of him who went over the tomb of a friend is most needed. At such times how the question will arise in the minds of the most careless. Was there a due preparation for this change, this passing away from all life's joys and sorrows, by a firm belief and trust in the merits of our divine Redeemer?"

These thoughts came up on seeing the announcement of the death of Mrs. MARTHA S. TAYLOR. And can it be that she with whom we have taken sweet counsel, and walked together the house of God for more than twenty years, is laid in the spirit land; she who was always ready to stand up for the cause of Christ, taken away when we felt most like leaning upon an arm of flesh? Truly so. On Sabbath evening at 6 o'clock, 2nd of May, she joined the redeemed spirits in the better land. We are thus comforted because we knew much of her Christian character, holding her relation to the church in great self-esteem, in fear and trembling, she was yet a firmness in her religious belief induced no doubt by her early training. She was for several years of her young life the close attendant of her aged grandparents, Dr. Hinde and wife, of Newport, Ky., the pioneers of Methodism in that place, and by them her heart was early imbued with the spirit of our holy religion, so that collision with the follies of the world in after life had no power to efface those first impressions.

In September of 1831 she came to our city a bride, and soon gained the friendship of many who wept over her loss.

In June, 1837, she obtained a clear evidence of her acceptance with God through faith in Christ, and soon afterwards herself to the Methodist church in Frankfort. She was at different periods of her stay among us the subject of much spiritual suffering, but she was generally heard to say "it is good for me to be afflicted."

During her last illness of only four days, she was visited by her aged class leader, under whose spiritual guidance she had been for many years, who had often exhorted her to a faithful continuance in well-doing in view of the joys of heaven; he talked and prayed with her; the dear disinterested answers she made to his questions showed him her full appreciation of the blessed promises of the Bible he repeated to her; and so she passed away, calm and untroubled, leaving upon the soul and staff of that Almighty Friend who has promised to go with his children through the valley of the shadow of death.

Pleasant memories, dear friends, of thy many virtues will linger around us; thy faults—and who are without them—shall be buried in oblivion. We shall miss thee in the Sabbath school, in the prayer meeting, in the classroom, at the bed of sickness, wherever suffering is to be alleviated, but how much more will thy self-sacrificing spirit be missed at thine own heart-stone; may God, by his holy spirit, enter the sacred domestic sanctuary, and impart to the bereaved ones that peace the world giveth not. To them we would say,

"There is a world above,
Where parting is unknown;
A long eternity of love,
For ever for the good alone;
And faith beholds the dying here,
Translated to that glorious sphere."

"We learn that a lad named Mansfield, living on Stegg's creek, was killed on Friday last by the falling of a tree.—Glasgow Free Press."

"A blush is like a little girl, for it becomes a woman."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Liberia. All free persons of color in Kentucky intending to go to Liberia in the Colonization ship, that is to leave Baltimore for Liberia on November 1st, 1858, address Rev. A. M. Cowan, agent of the Kentucky State Colonization Society, Frankfort, Ky. Papers published in Kentucky please notice.

NEW GOODS!

GREAT ATTRACTION

AT T. S. & J. R. PAGE'S.

We are now in receipt and will be receiving throughout the season all of the latest styles of Silks, Organdies, Aquille Robes, Valenciennes Lace, Sets and Collars; French Embroidered Collars and Sets, Chiffon Prints, Figure Jaconets, Brillantes, Maraisilles, Broche Muslins, English and American Prints, Linens of all kinds; Shawls, Lace Mantillas, and all of the latest novelties of the season.

We are now able to offer to the public the most complete assortment of goods that we have ever brought to this market, and for beauty, elegance and variety we can safely say cannot be surpassed in this or any other market. All of which we will offer low for cash or to prompt customers on our usual time.

The ladies can also find Douglas & Sherwood's Adjustable Steel Bustle Hoop, the greatest novelty of the season.

April 2, 1858.—T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

We have been requested by Mr. PETER JETT to announce him a candidate for Assessor for the county of Franklin. March 17—tc.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. STEELE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Presiding Judge of the Woodford County Court at the ensuing August election. Jan. 20—td.

J. L. Moore & Son.

Are now opening their large, very handsome and well selected STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising all of the "LATEST STYLES," at lowest rates for cash, or old customers on time. They solicit an early examination. March 24, 1858—td.

Special Notice.—To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts due semi-annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER.

Jan. 11, 1858—td.

SPRING MILLINERY.

Mrs. MARGARET HERRENSMITH has received by Adams Express a fine assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, which she will sell at the lowest market price. Mar. 10—td.

Cove Mill Flour.

The undersigned will keep a supply of FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS, AND CRUSHED CORN, for sale at Hanna's Block, No. 3, Main Street; his flour he warrants in every instance. Dec. 4, 1857—td. R. C. STEELE.

Wheat Wanted.

At the COVE MILL, by Dec. 4, 1857—td. R. C. STEELE.

Special Notice.

350 BUSHELS CLARK COUNTY BLUE Grass Seed in store and for sale by Dec. 4—td. W. A. GAINES.

800 Barrels Salt for Sale.

A first rate article, low for Cash. Nov. 18, 1857—td. R. C. STEELE & Co.

CODES OF PRACTICE.

SECOND EDITION.

The proprietor of this paper has in preparation by MADISON C. JOHNSON and JAMES HARLAN, two of the Commissioners who prepared the Codes, the second edition of the Civil and Criminal Codes of Practice for the State of Kentucky. The new edition will contain all the amendments adopted by the Legislature since the first edition was published, and also references to all the decisions of the Court of Appeals, whether published or in manuscript, relating to the construction of said codes.

Blank Negotiable Notes.

BLANK NEGOTIABLE NOTES which can be used for any Bank in Kentucky. For sale at this Office.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

On and after Monday, May 17, 1858, trains will leave Frankfort as follows: At 9:30 A. M. and 5:23 P. M., for Midway, Georgetown, and Lexington, connecting with stages and Railroads for all interior towns. At 7:05 A. M. and 3:50 P. M., for Louisville, and all Southern and Western points.

For further information call at the depot, Frankfort.

J. T. Frost, Ticket Agent. May 17, 1858—td.

Dissolution.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between LAVERILL & KEARNS in the Drug business has been dissolved by mutual consent. Wm. Averill will continue the business, and is authorized to receive all amounts due to the firm, and will settle all claims against the firm.

W. H. LAVERILL, C. H. KEARNS.

May 17, 1858.—[Yoonian copy three times.

Notice.

JOHN E. LAMPTON has assigned to J. S. Price for the benefit of all his creditors. J. S. Price, assignee, will sell the goods on said terms under the assignment made May 16th, 1858. J. E. Lampton is authorized to settle all accounts. May 12, 1858.

Ho! Fishermen.

WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A FINE assortment of Fishing Tackle, such as SILK, GRASS and COTTON LINES, FLOATS and HOOKS of all sizes and variety. A full assortment always on hand. KEENE & CRUTCHER. March 29, 1858—td. Main Street.

Will be Published June 15.

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS

OF

Hon. THOMAS F. MARSHALL,

OF KENTUCKY.

Edited by W. L. Barre, Esq.

1 vol. octavo—Library binding, Price, \$2.
1 vol. octavo—Half-calf binding, Price, \$3.
With a fine steel plate of Mr. Marshall.

THE above work contains all of Mr. Marshall's finest efforts since 1837. As a popular orator of unrivaled powers and a writer of unsurpassed ability Mr. Marshall stands foremost among the most prominent men of his day. The great reputation he has acquired, both as a speaker and a writer, his long and active identity with and complete knowledge of the political and social history of our country, have created a wide-spread desire to see his numerous speeches and writings on various subjects, in a permanent form; and, to meet this desire and to add a valuable contribution to the standard literature of our own country, we have spared neither pains nor expense to prepare the work in the highest style of the art.

The literary taste and ability of the editor are sufficiently known and appreciated to require no remarks from us. He has carefully prepared appropriate headings, explanatory of each article in the work, and a highly interesting biographical sketch of Mr. Marshall.

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May 14, 1

